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THE DESERET NEWS.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 25, 1904.

DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74.

For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2 rings.

For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 3 rings.

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AS TO ELDER HEBER J. GRANT

A great deal has been said since the investigation of the affairs of the "Mormon" Church has been in progress before a Senate committee, about the departure of Elder Heber J. Grant, one of the Twelve Apostles, for Europe some time ago. It has been alluded to by Judge O. W. Powers in his testimony before that committee. We learn that Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee, who appears to be taking a very active part in the inquiry, remarkably so for a presiding officer, desires to know where Apostle Grant can be found, and is very anxious to have him before the committee. Elder Grant is traveling in Europe, as President of the mission there which embraces a very wide field besides the churches in the British Isles. It is not very likely that he would want to leave his duties there to meet with the gentlemen in Washington, even if they are ever so curious as to his personal affairs. And we do not think a subpoena would be legally served on him on the European continent, or that it could have any binding force if served. But passing that, it should be understood that Elder Grant was appointed to succeed President Francis M. Lyman in Europe, long before an attempt was made to have him arrested in this city. He had made all arrangements to leave here on a certain day but was detained some hours later, and a common informer laid plans to stop his departure, but was a little too late. Elder Grant had taken train for the East when the attempt was made to serve the papers on him. He did not go to Europe because of that attempt, but it was made to stop him from going if possible. It failed of its purpose, but certain individuals who delight in misrepresentation, endeavor to put Elder Grant in a false light before the world as to this matter. But that is all in line with the anti-"Mormon" work, which will in time come to naught and bring no satisfaction to the plotters and schemers.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

President Joseph F. Smith received this morning a letter enclosing Two Dollars, as a donation towards the Latter-day Saints Hospital. This, we believe, is the first of the kind since the munificent bequest of Dr. W. H. Groves, and the amount contributed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. We must confess surprise that so worthy an institution has not been recognized more freely by the benevolent and philanthropic of our people. It is worthy the aid of the generous of all faiths and classes. We have heard of contemplated endowments for the maintenance of special wards in the establishment, and we will be pleased to know that there will be other assistance in this direction. The hospital will be for all who need the treatment and care it will afford, regardless of religion or nationality. It will be a fireproof building, will contain every appliance necessary in medicine and surgery, will be attended by the very best professional talent and be up to date in every particular. Subscriptions to this worthy institution will be acceptable, to any amount, however large or small, and we think that the matter, if pressed to general attention, will recommend itself to the public and result in liberal responses from many sources. Who will put a brick in the building or a bed in a ward? Now is the time to answer!

A VALUABLE WORK.

Polk's new directory of Salt Lake City for 1904 is in circulation and appears to be a very excellent and reliable work. We believe the utmost care has been exercised to have it accurate in all respects. It contains, besides a large guide map of the city, a complete alphabetical list of business firms, corporations and private citizens; a miscellaneous directory of city, county, state and United States offices; references to the churches, public and private schools, secret and benevolent societies and all the other public and prominent institutions. As to the population, there may be some doubt con-

cerning the figures adduced. It is placed at 91,155. This is given on a basis of a 2 1/2 multiple of the names furnished in the book, which reach a total of 36,478. But in this is included the population of Murray and other suburbs of Salt Lake and that will account, in part, for the discrepancy between Polk's figures and those of the official census. There is this to be said on the side of care not to exaggerate, that the multiple for former years was 2 1/2, and this year is reduced to 2 1/4 on the number of actual names published. We congratulate Mr. W. P. Cooper, the local secretary and manager of the company, on his success in turning out so valuable a directory.

CAMBRIAN COMMENTS.

We have been pleased to see the fair and observant attitude taken by a number of prominent Welsh people, in different parts of the country, on the present furore about the "Mormons." They appear to be imbued with a better spirit than that which fires many people of other nationalities. They have been probably influenced somewhat by such eminent musicians as Ap Iddo, and others, who have met our people at musical gatherings and have learned something about the "Mormons" as they really are. From County Clerk John James we have heard of numerous kindly expressions from countrymen of his, and we are permitted to copy the following extracts from letters he has recently received. The first is from a very celebrated Welsh bard and musical critic, of world-wide fame; he says:

"What a deuce of a rumpus we have had with the Smoot inquiry! I followed it very closely. I believe that the frankness, the delightful, yet dignified bluntness of President Smith, has made a most favorable impression, because it cleared the view of the matter. But, what your conference did, and so unanimously, this week in Salt Lake City, has clinched the case, and put it in a clear, distinct light. These sentiments are personal, because, what but a fool opinion can you expect from poor me? I am only anxious for fair play, and perfect freedom in matters religious."

The following is from the talented daughter of the President of the Colorado Cambrian Society of Denver:

"What a lot of notoriety Utah is getting these days over the Smoot case. Really I am sorry to see it. People are so ignorant of Utah affairs and awfully narrow in their judgment of the 'Mormon' people. I often get into a heated discussion with the students and others over our 'Mormons' and have many times wished I understood their creed a little better so as to make my talk a little more effective. I never met a nicer and more hospitable people than the 'Mormons,' and it grieves me to see the ignorance displayed by the people East and elsewhere regarding them. I shall be obliged to you if you will send me a Deseret News occasionally in order that I might keep myself posted on the true history of the Smoot case."

HAS RUSSIA HAD ENOUGH?

Speaking of the probabilities and possibilities of the struggle in Asia, Walter Wellman quotes authority, though without giving the name, for the opinion that Russia is already beaten and that she ought to make peace upon the best terms obtainable. The partial destruction of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur is taken as proof that Japan has supremacy upon the sea. This Russia cannot recover, and she cannot, it is thought, maintain a force large enough to drive the Japs out of Manchuria and Korea.

Another authority takes a different view. M. Bloch expects that Russia finally will win, but at an enormous cost. He believes the war will bring about a crisis in the manufacturing, agricultural and industrial circles of Russia, with terrible consequences to the peasantry and to wage-earners generally—starvation, misery and death. He shows, by statistics, the prevalence of drunkenness, crime, illegitimacy, infant mortality, and suicide, and states that the conditions will be made immeasurably worse by the poverty, distress and demoralization sure to follow in the wake of war. "For a people on the low level of moral, intellectual and industrial development on which the mass of the Russian people are found today a prolonged war means an arrest of progress for many years. If not a reversion into deeper degradation and darker moral night." It is his conclusion, in brief, that war for Russia, whatever may be its issue, cannot be less ruinous, although for other causes, for her than for her enemies.

According to this view, Russia may come out victorious after a long struggle. Wars are not necessarily decided by naval fights. But even if she wins, the game will not be worth the candle. The Philippine conquest was by no means finished with the spectacular naval engagement off Manila, in which Dewey annihilated the Spanish squadron. The war between Russia and Japan will be settled by land engagements, for which preparations are now being made. During the next few months the armies are sure to meet, and after that the world can better judge of the probable outcome.

THE VATICAN AND ZIONISM.

How the Vatican views the Zionist movement led by Dr. Herzl, is described in a communication to the German publication, Die Welt, by Herr York-Steiner, a prominent Zionist, who has had an interview, recently, with Cardinal Merry del Val, the pope's secretary of state. The cardinal, it seems, stated reasons why, in his judgment, the pope should not take any active interest in that matter, but when the interviewer put the question of Zionism to him on the ground of humanity, the cardinal replied: "That is something altogether different. . . . If the Jews believe that they can better their conditions in the land of their fathers then it is for us a question of humanity. The foundation of the Holy See is apostolical, and will never be against an undertaking which lessens human misery. Altogether, what is represented under Vatican politics? We have great respect for true Judaism, and never forget that we should be nothing without it, that it is the basis of our religion." The interview continued, touching upon several points relating to Catholics

and Jews, and at the conclusion of the conversation the cardinal said:

"This desire of the Jews for the old home is one of the most remarkable things. It appears as if it were chiseled into their hearts. The Jews are a people of Providence, the people of history par excellence. What they have once passed through, they do not seem to be able to forget. I was told—what interests me, as a Spaniard, very much—that in the Orient there appear Jewish newspapers with Hebrew letters in the Spanish language. The people who have emigrated from Spain centuries ago have preserved our language. Is that not remarkable?"

The cardinal, it is seen from this, while in sympathy with a movement that has for its object the lessening of human misery, is entirely non-committal on the great question of Zionism. The probability is that the Vatican is not inclined to view with favor the possibility of the passing of Palestine, with all its "sacred places" into the hands of another non-Christian community. One of the great obstacles to the realization of Dr. Herzl's dream may be found in the fact that several divisions of Christendom are contending for possession of several "holy" places, Greek and Roman Catholics, Kopts, and others, have about equal chances under Turkish rule. But what would happen, should a change occur? If Zionism can solve that problem, one great obstacle to success is removed.

FOR GENERAL PEACE.

According to Boston papers, great interest is manifested in the peace congress to be held in that city in the fall. The officials and citizens of Boston are already making preparations for the reception of the expected guests, and these are beforehand assured of a most hearty welcome.

The friends of peace have every reason to feel encouraged, notwithstanding the war clouds that are pouring forth their thunders in the Orient, and gathering in other localities. For war has lost its glory among civilized nations. The luring of battleships to destruction, and its crews to death in the deep, without a chance of an open fight, is felt to be revolting. Man has advanced far towards peace, when the horrors of war can no longer be drowned in music, or hidden behind glittering uniforms.

International peace conferences need no longer lose time on efforts to create sympathy for their cause. The desire for some method of adjusting national differences peacefully is almost universal. The problem before such conferences is to find a practical method. The moment this is found, it will be accepted.

The Hague tribunal is a long step forward. But it does certainly not mark the final goal. A Senate committee is now considering what further steps can be taken in the direction of international arbitration, and something practical should come from the deliberations of the members of the committee. They have the experience so far gained to build upon. Senator Frye is the chairman of that committee, and he is said to have strong faith in the final triumph of the cause of peace. The strong nations must take the lead. The others will necessarily follow.

Pessimists like snowstorms in April.

If the merger cannot be unmerged why not submerge it?

This may be predicated of Judge Parker's silence—it gives consent.

The first lesson Russian naval officers should learn is to handle with care.

As a preliminary to digging the canal Uncle Sam must dig up fifty millions.

Every gubernatorial candidate knows that there is no excellency without labor.

All being quiet at the theater of war the scenes may be expected to shift in a short time.

While declining to stand upon the New York platform, Mr. Bryan delights to jump all over it.

In politics people are far more anxious to have the right of way than to have the right way.

Is it an evidence of unprecedented prosperity that our divorce mills are running double time?

Judge Powers must be a minute man of the old continental kind, for he is always ready when called on.

No one ever seems to know the difference between the population approximately and the population actually.

Mr. Carnegie has given away over one hundred million dollars. This is not a dead give away but a live one.

Michigan university's great triumph on Franklin Field should be worth a thousand students to her when the fall term opens.

Poultny Bigelow has become a college professor. His subject will be laudation of the Kaiser, with reminiscences of their school days.

The warrant under which John Bunyan was apprehended and placed in jail at Bedford for six months during the reign of Charles II has been sold in London for \$1,525. Still most people believe that his imprisonment was unwarranted.

Governor Wells did just right not to send the militia to Carbon county, letting the Sheriff invoke the posse committatus to help him to enforce the law. It is ample, and when it fails the power of the State will be on hand to enforce the law in Carbon county. The Governor has given a good object lesson in civic virtue.

Commander Peary seems to have been unable to raise \$250,000 for a dash to the pole, in time to start this summer. But some preliminary work will be done. He is to start an advance expedition in July to establish a coal depot on the coast of Greenland, opposite Cape Sabine; and to let the con-

tract for his own ship, in which he plans to start with his main expedition in July, 1905. The preliminary expedition will also arrange with the Eskimos to have meat and furs in readiness against Peary's coming.

Another cure for consumption is indicated by a New York physician as follows, according to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Record:

"The reduction of the consumptive's respiration in the first stage to about two-thirds of the normal volume is due very largely to mechanical impediments. All these obstructions to respiration invigorated. If by these means the volume of inspired air can be increased only three cubic inches at each tranquil respiration, over and above the reduced volume habitually breathed, the extra amount of air entering the lungs every 24 hours would amount to about 50 cubic feet—enough to exercise notable curative influence."

MR. BOOTH TUCKER'S BILL.

San Francisco Chronicle.

In this respect, as in so many others. The Salvation Army has proved not only good intent, but competence and effectiveness. If the fund proposed to be created by the Hoar bill is to be turned over to the Salvation Army the public will have entire confidence that it will be worthily and effectively employed, not in charity to the undeserving, but in helping men to help themselves—the best of all uses to which money can be put. . . . The leaders of the Salvation Army are admirably equipped with sound common sense, and that is what is needed for such work.

Atlanta Constitution.

From what information we have been able to obtain about the philanthropic scheme, it is a good thing and the biggest piece of real charity ever undertaken in the United States.

Minneapolis Times.

The Salvation Army has made some highly successful experiments in the relief of congested districts by colonization on cheap lands. It has transplanted families from the slums to irrigated garden spots, and its commander in the United States knows where he speaks. It used to be a maxim of the school books that he who deserved to succeed helps himself. This sort of proverbial philosophy sounds well, but in practice and in truth not one of us, from the highest to the lowest, is independent, and absolutely unable to help themselves to a better life as if they were imprisoned in the mines of Siberia. In very self-defense the nation should help them.

Denver Republican.

The success which has attended the establishment by the Salvation Army of the Colorado colony gives assurance that the colonization plan contemplated by this bill would meet with success and give great satisfaction if it were to be carried out with care and good judgment.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"That this measure is entirely practicable and that it would achieve its primary purpose of assisting the worthy poor of the great cities to find permanent homes and secure independence without pauperizing them and without loss to the Government is not a matter of speculation but of experience. New Zealand has tried it with success, and the Salvation Army and other private organizations have given it satisfactory tests. This method has afforded opportunities to hundreds who would otherwise have been immured in the slums of the cities, condemned to live and die in the midst of a degrading and unwholesome surroundings. It has made them comfortable."

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Springfield Republican.

The preliminary examinations for the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford have been taken by 10 men in Boston, eight in New York City, five in Philadelphia, eight at the Maine state university at Augusta, nine at Brown university, Providence (all but one of them Brown men), and several at Cornell and Syracuse universities. The examinations occupied Wednesday and Thursday. It is rather remarkable that of the eight at Columbia university five were from the Jesuit college of St. Francis Xavier in New York, with one each from Columbia, St. John's at Fordham and New York university. These six Roman Catholics went to go to Oxford, it is explained, because the curriculum at the college they attended is in touch with the Oxford curriculum, "aiming at the A. B. along the old classic lines."

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Style 935 W. B. in Blue and Pink Silk, \$5.00 corset, . . . \$3.29	Style 710 W. B. White and Drab (very good corset) low bust, low hips, \$1.00 Corset . . . 69c	Style 817, "La Premiere" in White and Black Cordelle, medium short hips, \$3.50 Corsets . . . \$2.39
Style 979 W. B. in Black, White, and Figured Cordelle \$5.00 Corsets . . . \$3.19	Style "Nursing" W. B. Black and Drab, \$1.25 Corset . . . 89c	Style 823, Bon Ton in fine quality Pink Batiste, richly trimmed in wide lace and baby ribbon, (low bust, medium short hip) \$7.00 Corset . . . \$3.98
Style 987 W. B. in White Brocade Silk (short hip) \$4.00 Corsets . . . \$2.39	Style 989 W. B. Drab only, \$1.25 Corset . . . 89c	Style 832, Bon Ton, light colored Brocade Cordelle same style as No. 823, \$3.50 Corset . . . \$2.29
Style 940 W. B. in White Brocade Silk, \$4.00 Corsets . . . \$2.39	Style 999 W. B. White Batiste (Summer Corset) \$2.50 Corset . . . \$1.39	Style 817, Bon Ton, White and Black Cordelle, Lace Trimmed (long waist and short hip) \$3.50 Corset . . . \$2.29
Style 921 W. B. in White Silk (richly trimmed) \$4.00 Corset . . . \$2.49	Style 272 W. B. Summer Corset in White only, \$1.75 Corset . . . \$1.19	Style 530 Ferris Good Sense Waist for Ladies, \$2.00 Waists . . . \$1.19
Style 966 W. B. in White Cordelle and Black Saten (especially adapted for large women) \$3.50 Corset . . . \$2.29	Style 817 W. B. in Fine Batiste (extended hips, supporters on front) large size only, \$1.25 Corset . . . 89c	Style 223 Ferris Good Sense Waist for Misses, \$1.15 Waists . . . 69c
Style 962 W. B. in White Cordelle and Black Saten, \$2.50 Corsets . . . \$1.59	Style 983 W. B. White and Drab, \$1.25 Corset . . . 89c	Style 215 Ferris Good Sense Waist for Misses, Ages 7 to 12 years, 90c Waists . . . 63c
Style 968 W. B. in White Cordelle only (short hips) \$2.50 Corset . . . \$2.29	Style "Golf" W. B. in Pink, Blue, Drab and Black, 75c Corset . . . 43c	Style 229 Ferris Good Sense Waists, for Children, 60c Waists . . . 35c
Style 963 W. B. in White Batiste, \$2.50 Corsets . . . \$1.59	Style 805, "La Premiere" White Silk, Hand Embroidered, in delicate colors, medium Short Hip, \$13.50 Corset . . . \$7.95	Acorn Knit Waists for Children, from 1 to 12 years, 25c Waists . . . 19c
Style 130 W. B. in Pink and Blue (medium sizes only) \$2.25 Corset . . . \$1.39	Style 851, "La Premiere" in White and Black, fine quality, cordelle, (for large people) \$8.50 Corset . . . \$4.47	Style 184 Ferris Waists A Muslim Waist, Embroidery Trimmed, Shirred Front, ages 3 to 11 years, 65c Waists . . . 41c
Style 974 W. B. in Drab only, \$1.75 Corset . . . \$1.19	Style 813, "La Premiere" Delicate colored Brocade Silk (for slender figures) \$3.50 Corset . . . \$4.47	Ideal Children's Plain Muslim Waists, ages 1 to 9 years, 35c Waists . . . 23c
Style 928 W. B. in White Cordelle (a very popular model) \$2.00 Corset . . . \$1.29	Style 816, "La Premiere" White Cordelle and Black Saten, Bias Gored—Trimmed in wide satin ribbon lace, \$4.50 Corset . . . \$2.79	
Style 992 W. B. in White or Black, extended hips, \$2.00 Corset . . . \$1.29		
Style 944 W. B. (very short under arms, low bust, low hips) (medium sizes only) \$1.50 Corset . . . \$1.09		

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